and Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM), are given below as examples:

**Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP):**

IRDP is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented on a 50:50 basis by the Centre and the States. It is in operation in all the blocks of the country. Under this, Central funds are allocated to the States on the basis of proportion of rural poor in a State to the total rural poor in the country.

**Jawahar Rozgar Yojana :**

JRY is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented on a 80:20 basis by the Centre and the States. Under the Yojana, central funds are allocated among the States/UTs according to their share of the rural poor. Further, the allocations to the districts within each State/UT are made on the basis of an index of backwardness which takes into account the proportion of rural SC/ST population in the district and inverse of agricultural production per agricultural worker with equal weights. 80 per cent of the funds allocated to each district are distributed to village panchayats by giving 60 percent weightage to the SC/ST population and 40 per cent to the total population. The remaining 20% funds are retained at the district level for inter block/ village works.

A small portion of funds under the JRY are allocated for undertaking special and innovative projects such as those aimed at prevention of migration of labour, enhancing of women's employment, special programmes through voluntary organisations for drought proofing and watershed development, etc.

**Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) :**

The EAS was launched on 2.10.1993 in 1775 identified backward blocks situated in drought prone, desert, tribal and hill areas in which the Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) was in operation. The EAS now been extended to cover 3206 blocks of the country in all States and UTs excluding Goa, Punjab, Chandigarh, Pondicherry and Delhi. The additional blocks include the new DPAP and DDP blocks, Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) blocks having a larger concentration of tribals, flood prone blocks in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam and Jammu and Kashmir and blocks previously covered under the Intensified Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (IJRY). Under the EAS which is a demand driven scheme, no Statewise allocations are made. States can demand funds in consonance with demand for manual work during the lean agricultural season in the rural areas.

**Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission**

The Central funds are allocated to the States/UTs in accordance with the following criteria :

(i) 35% weightage being given to the rural population in the States/UTs;

(ii) 20% weightage being given to the rural areas of the States/UTs;

(iii) 20% weightage being given to the incidence of poverty; and

(iv) 12.5% weightage being given in terms of areas and 12.5% in terms of population to meet the special requirement of State/UT covered under Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP), Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) and special category hill States.

The total amount worked out for a State on the basis of (i) to (iv) above would be subject to matching provision being made by the State Government under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme (MNP).

**Reservations for OBC**

4395. SHRI D.P. YADAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether reservation for other backward classes (OBC) have been effectively implemented for filling of posts in Group A/B/C/D recruitment through UPSC/SSC;

(b) whether any posts were reserved for OBC's in different services of Section Officers Grade Examination in 1995;

(c) if so, the number of persons selected and offered those posts; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : (a) Government's instructions providing for reservation for other backward classes while filling up civil posts and services through direct recruitment are being implemented by UPSC and SSC.

(b) to (d). Since the S.O. Grade Examination is only a departmental competitive examination for promotion from the grades of Assistants and Stenographers Gr. C, Government instructions regarding reservation for OBCs are not applicable.

*[Translation]*

**Investigation by CBI**

4396. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA :
PROF. PREMSINGH CHANDUMAJRA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the investigation into the very important disputed cases is done by the Central Bureau of Investigation;

(b) if so, the total number of cases pending for investigation before the Bureau till June, 1996;

(c) whether many cases are still pending before the Bureau since a very long time;

(d) if so, the number of cases pending for investigation ranging from six months to two years, two years to five years and more than five years time with separate details thereof;

(e) whether because of longer time of investigation, the work of investigation becomes all the more difficult on the one hand and its impartiality also comes under suspicion; and

(f) if not, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As on 30.6.96, a total of 1689 cases were pending investigation with the CBI.

(c) and (d). The cases which are pending, are complicated in nature and require extensive investigation including investigation in foreign countries and have National/International ramifications. Therefore, a lot of time is consumed and the cases remain pending investigation. Out of the above 1689 cases, 892 cases are pending investigation for more than 6 months to 2 years, 256 cases are pending investigation for 2 years to 5 years and only 21 cases are pending for over 5 years.

(e) and (f). It is true that due to pendency of a case for longer period, its futher investigation becomes difficult because of several factors such as non availability and fading memories of witnesses and difficulty in gathering evidence etc. but the question of suspicion over impartiality does not arise as the CBI is a premier professional investigating agency with the reputation for impartiality.

*[English]*

**Poverty Line**

4397. SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government think that the existing poverty line has been determined on scientific and rational norms;

(b) if so, the details of those norms; and

(c) if not, whether the Government contemplate to review and redetermine the poverty line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Task Force on Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand constituted by Planning Commission in 1979 defined the poverty line as per capita consumption expenditure level at which the average per capita per day calorie intake was 2435 calories in rural areas and 2095 calories for urban areas. These calorie norms were obtained from the age, sex, activity distribution of the population compiled with the calorie allowances recommended by the Nutrition Expert Group (1968). Based on the observed consumer behaviour in 1973-74, it was estimated that on an average, consumption expenditure of Rs. 49.09 per capita per month was associated with a calorie intake of 2400 per capita per day in rural areas and Rs. 56.64 per capita per month with a calorie intake of 2100 per day in urban areas.

(c) In view of the above, does not arise.

**Illegal Structures**

4398. SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the implementation report fulfilling assurance on March 2, 1995 to Unstarred Question No. 2227 dated December 21, 1994 regarding 'stay orders on illegal structures' and state the total number of stay orders granted by the Delhi High Court against demolition of unauthorised structures and encroachement on Government land in Delhi with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) The details of the cases in which Stay Orders were granted by the Delhi High Court has reported by the Delhi Cantonment Board, Land and Development Office are given below :

**Land and Developmnet Office :**

Title of the case

1. Madan Lal Jain Vs. UOI
2. Gian Devi Jain Vs. UOI
3. R.K. Sharma Vs. UOI
4. Bhagmal Vs. UOI
5. Dina Nath Vs. UOI.
6. Ishar Dass Vs. UOI.
7. Gurdial Singh Vs. UOI
8. Abdul Qudeer and Others Vs. DDA and Others

**Delhi Cantonment Board**

Kamlesh Khattar Vs. Delhi Cantonment Board.

The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi and Delhi Development Authority have reported that no such classified details have been maintained.

Information from Municipal Corporation of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Council is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.